BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " year..... 10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having been connected with the PROGRESS establishment as a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FOURTH WEEK IN JUNE.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
21. Sunday,	Longest days	4 46	7 14
22. Monday,	14 h. 28 m.	4 46	7 14
23. Tuesday,		4 46	7 14
24. Wednesday,		4 46	7 14
25. Thursday,		4 46	7 14
26. Friday,	Bat. on Chickah'ny on	4 46	7 14
27. Saturday,	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1862,	4 47	7 13

First Quarter Moon on Wednesday, 24th. Full Moon Wednesday, July 1st.

Observations on Weather.—Seasonable rains afternoon of Thursday 18th, accompanied with high wind; Monday and Saturday rain with thunder. Rains west of Raleigh during Thursday night at Hillsboro' and Greensboro'. Farmers still harvesting. Hot and sultry during the week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North—Hooker's Army in a bad Fix—From the West, &c.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Northern dates to the 20th received here. The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "All we are permitted to know or make known in regard to Hooker's movements, is that he has advanced backward with considerable celerity." The *Star* claims that the cavalry fight at Aldie and Middleburg resulted in a Federal victory, but admits a loss of two hundred killed, wounded and missing. Col. Doty, of Maine, mortally wounded.—A correspondent of the *Herald*, on the march, 18th, says Hooker's army has suffered untold miseries from heat, dust, and want of water. The whole country is filled with stragglers.

The men could not be kept in the ranks. No coaxing or threatening could prevail on them to move on. As many as a thousand cases of sunstroke occurred, of which hundreds were instantly fatal.

St. Louis telegram, 19th, Friday, says the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines at Vicksburg and opened on us with eleven inch guns. Thirteen gunboats patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point.

From Port Hudson.

OLYKA, June 24.—A Lieutenant and provost Guard has been ordered from Clinton here. Very heavy firing last night at Port Hudson.

From Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 24.—Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven to-day and burned the cars, and then left in the direction of Monticello. Firing at Vicksburg ceased at seven o'clock.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 24.—Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th. Heavy firing still continues at Vicksburg.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly meets on Tuesday next; some of the members we see are already in the city. We have made our arrangements for full Reports of the proceedings of the body, which will be published daily. Those who wish to be posted should send in their names and money at once.

THE FORREST DIFFICULTY.—For two or three days past we have been made acquainted with the facts that a personal difficulty had occurred at Columbia between General Forrest and Lieut. Gould, of Morton's battery, in Farrest's command. From motives of prudence we forbore to make public mention of such news until we could obtain the facts in the case. We have since learned the particulars from a friend, every way reliable, who writes us from Columbia.

Lt. Gould is the son of a well known wealthy merchant of Nashville, and was attached to Capt. Morton's battery of light artillery. During the engagement at Saud Hill, Georgia, on Forrest's recent Rome expedition, and more recently at Franklin Tenn., it was charged by Gen. Forrest that Gould had deserted his guns and left them in the hands of his sergeant. Forrest then requested the chief of artillery to relieve Gould from duty and to promote his sergeant in his stead.

So soon as Gould heard of it, burning with remorse and under the weight of mortified pride, he sought the General, who was then dining at Mrs. Gailaway's. The General seeing that the Lieutenant was exasperated, informed him that he could see him at the quartermaster's office, after dinner. Accordingly, after dinner, Forrest found Lieutenant Gould quietly awaiting his arrival. Gould then interrogated General Forrest as to whether he had made the charges we alluded to above, and Forrest replied by inclining his head. Gould then pronounced the charges false. It is stated G. snapped a pistol from under his coat, but this he emphatically denies. Forrest quickly opened a pocket knife and stabbed Gould between the 6th and seventh rib on the side, the full length of the blade, about three inches, penetrating the lung.—Gould then immediately turned and shot Forrest, the ball entering the left sumber region and passing directly down to the crest of the ilium—the intestines being uninjured. The ball was extracted. He is not considered dangerously hurt. Lieut. Gould is at the Nelson House, Columbia, and will also most likely recover.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

THE CLERGY AND THE SOLDIERS—EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY AT MILTON, N. C.

JUNE 13, 1863.—Whereas, it is well known that there is a most lamentable deficiency of ministerial labor among our noble and suffering soldiers, that there is at present a great and increasing call for preaching, the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit, and a promise of more than usual success, the Committee of Domestic Missions would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That from among the younger and more active members of this Presbytery four classes be formed, consisting of four or five each.

2d. That each of these classes spend one month laboring among the soldiers.

3d. That these classes be numbered 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, and that class No. 1, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Smith, Caldwell, Dalton, Johnston, and Miller, spend the Month of July.

Class No. 2, Rev'd Messrs. Hines, Whaley, Kirkpatrick, Shraner and Faucette, August.

Class No. 3, Rev'd Messrs Doll, Stanfield, Hill, Wiley and Montgomery, September.

Class No. 4, Rev'd Messrs. Jordon, Alexander, Atkinson, Hughes and Currie, October.

4th. That the pastors of Churches and stated supplies appeal to their congregations as soon as possible for funds to bear the expenses of these brethren to the army.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863. NO. 195.

CAPTURE OF YANKEE RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Col. Roddy's command last week captured in Tennessee Col. Wm. P. Kendrick, of the 3d Tennessee (Yankee) regiment, and Capt. Daniel E. Bonham, of the same regiment, both engaged in recruiting in Tennessee for the Federals. Several privates engaged in the same service were also captured. Col. Kendrick is a native of Tazewell county, Va., and the unworthy son of Rev. W. P. Kendrick, a Methodist minister, who has suffered in property and person for refusing to take the oath to support Lincoln's Government.—He has two brothers in the Confederate service, one of whom belonged to the command which captured the renegade. On the 15th of May last Wm. P. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, two Confederate soldiers, members of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, were shot dead at Sandusky, Ohio, by order of Gen. Burnside, for recruiting for the Confederate service in Kentucky.—Comment upon what the fate of Kendrick and Bonham should be is unnecessary; but the following paragraph about the fate of the two Confederates may assist the reader in coming to a correct conclusion:

When Corbin and McGraw were prisoners, Miss Corbin, the sister of Corbin, called upon, Gen. Burnside and appealed to him to refrain from executing his order, and the General replied "that he had quit handling this rebellion with gloves." Miss Corbin then went to the city of Washington, and requested an interview with the President, which was declined. These men were shot for no other offence than the charge of recruiting in Kentucky.

The Empress Eugenie has purchased at the dog show a little Havana lap-dog, which rejoices in the name of Coquette. This animal is a beautiful specimen of her race: "Her hair is fully eight inches long, and of snowy whiteness and silky fineness. The body is very small, as is also the head, but the tail appears an enormous fleece, and the ears of proportionate size. Coquette lives in a glass house, on the floor of which is a Persian carpet.—She lies upon a cushion covered with crimson silk, and seems a very dainty being. Her food and the water which she drinks are placed in the aforesaid glass house on a porcelain plate and a silver cup, which she won for her proprietor."

The negroes in the Yankee service are enumerated as follows: General Thomas' recruits, 11,000; under Gen. Banks, 3000; in Kansas, 1000; in South Carolina, 30004 in North Carolina, 3000; under Gen. Rosecrans, 5000; under Gen. Schofield, 2000; Massachusetts regiments, 1200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There also 5000 negroes in the Yankee navy.

An exchange cautions the public against reorbacks and sensation reports from speculators about great damage done to the growing crops of wheat by the present rainy season. We observe that they have commenced the work already.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grades, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.
June 26-2w

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day..... $ 5
Week..... 28
Month..... 90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

SIMONTON HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE IS NOW open for the reception of boarders. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attentive servants always on hand to render its patrons comfortable.
M. E. HYAMS,
June 25-2w Proprietor, Statesville, N. C.

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

2,000 POUNDS BLUSTONE, FOR SALE BY
PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
June 23-eod4t* Charleston, S. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NOTICE.

HAVING LOST OR MISLAID A CERTIFICATE for Six Shares of Stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, standing in the name of John M. Fleming, deceased. I shall apply to the Board of Directors of said Company for a reissue of same.
June 25-3t* J. FLEMING, Adm'r.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate.*—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. H. RICHARDSON.

TYPE.

THE TYPE AND FIXTURES OF A PRINTING OFfice for sale, all in good order. Address Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. June 22-1w

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. INquire of JAMES PIRSSON,
Hargett St., nearly opposite the Fair Grounds.
June 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

NAILS FOR SALE, AT THE HIGH SHOALS IRON Works in Gaston County, N. C. Terms cash.
Nails will be delivered at Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.,
June 19-2w* Iron, Lincoln co., N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.
June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIREBTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JULY THE PRICE of GAS will be Twelve Dollars ($12) per thousand feet, by permission of the Board of Directors.
June 20 t1Jy WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST, among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.
June 15-10t E. CUTHBERT.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

LOUISBURG NORTH CAROLINA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE. WILL commence on the second Monday in July next, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS.

Board and Tution in English, per Session $200 00
Ornamental branches, Langages, Washing and Lights extra.

A Professor of Music wanted, For further particulars address
JAMES SOUTHGATE, Jr.,
June 22-1w* President.

NOTICE.

LOST A FEW DAYS AGO, BETWEEN THIS CITY and my residence, a Memorandum Book with my exemptions in it. One was given to me on account of a disabled hand, given by the Confederate States. The other from State call, on account of my trade as Millwright. The papers, besides these, will not be of any advantage to any person except myself. I will pay a liberal reward for said book, delivered at this office or at my house, on the Middle Hillsborough road, 8½ miles Northwest of Raleigh. R. R. WARREN.
June 23-4t*

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A TWENTY-FIVE HORSE Cylender Boiler with three Return Flues, a fifteen Horse Power Engine attached all, complete. Any person who may wish to purchase can see the machinery by calling at Weldon, N. C.
June 23-1w J. H. & G. TOOOCH.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE A LADY OR GENTLEMAN somewhat advanced in age and experience, to teach a School in a small village the coming Fall Session. Latin and French, with the English Branches must be taught. One that could teach music would be preferred. Satisfactory compensation given. N. A. JENKINS,
June 23-1m Williamsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY TO ACT AS HOUSE-KEEPER FOR A SMALL FAMILY. Testimonials of high respectability of character, and of experience in House Keeping, will be required. One of middle age, and with tact for managing children preferred. Address A. B. C., care of Editor Raleigh Progress.
June 23-3t*

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 8-tf

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

BANK OF WASHINGTON,

AT GREENSBORO', June 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to Stockholders, at Greensboro, on and after July 1st, proximo. M. STEVENSON,
June 22-1w Cashier.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.
June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.
June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 18-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at
June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY N. S. MORSE & CO., Augusta, Ga., A COMPLETE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF "STONWALL" JACKSON. By CHARLES HALLOCK: Being a full and accurate account of the Leading Events of his Life, his Dying Moments, and the Obsequies at Richmond and Lexington.

This work contains many anecdotes of the illustrious soldier that have never before been published.

For sale by all Book Stores and News Agents. Price $1 00.

The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

All orders addessed to us will be promptly filled.
N. S. MORSE & CO.,
June 22-3t Augusta, Ga.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF ELECTION ISSUED by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, an election will be held at the several precincts in Wake County, on the 26th of June for a Representative of said county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, caused by the resignation of Daniel G. Fowle, one of the members.
June 16-td W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
☞ Standard and Register copy.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,..... $6.00
" " week,..... 35,00
" " month,..... 100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	17 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less [Nonl.] pariel, one insertion, squares will be charged this rate.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John R. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJOR.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hart
3	Wm L DeRosset	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	[illegible]	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion
11	G Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	J T Sparrow
12			Egbert A Ross
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Richmond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	M D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blackwell
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John K Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Allister
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Speed

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Rameur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROUTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK B WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.
June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

How to send us Money.--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

A Word About Business—A Power Press.

We commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November last under many disadvantages. Having lost our own office in Newbern, and being unable to buy one, at that time, we commenced on hired type, and printed the small edition—the paper was started without any effort to get subscribers beforehand—on a hand press.—But our circulation went up and the general business of the office increased so rapidly that we found it absolutely necessary to have an office that we could control, and hence, at the end of two months, we purchased the type and material which we now use.

This made our condition much better, but still our press facilities were inadequate to our increasing circulation, and after various efforts to have our press work done by some of the power presses in the city, (all of which failed,) we determined to have one of our own, and we are glad to say that we soon succeeded in getting one and that it is now running and the PROGRESS is printed on it.

Of the improved appearance of the paper it is unnecessary to speak, for every reader will notice that. We do not think that a clearer sheet or better print can be made on Confederate paper, with Confederate ink.

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, and the PROGRESS presents one of the best advertising mediums, if not the very best, in the State.

Profoundly grateful for the favorable reception the paper has met since its resuscitation here, we promise to labor hereafter, as heretofore, to deserve the extensive patronage which the establishment has received.

Our power press will throw off from 800 to 1,000 copies an hour, which enables us to place our mails in the office promptly, and to supply news agents and newsboys, a thing we could not do before.

The PROGRESS will be hereafter what it has been for the last five years—AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

The advocates of a defensive war, those who want our troops scattered to ditch around every important county borough in the Confederacy, are wonderfully exercised every time our army moves forward towards the enemy's territory. While the enemy scatters his forces all over our country—every State is invaded—to steal negroes, burn towns, destroy property and indulge their hellish propensities in a war upon women and children, there are those among us who hear anything like retaliation, in kind, spoken of with fear and trembling. They would sprinkle the way of the enemy through our own land with rose water, hold prayer meetings to pray for them, and scorn anything like visiting their peaceful homes with fire and sword, for fear of making somebody mad.

We have had enough of this, and sensible men are disgusted with it. We must fight this war with the weapons chosen by the enemy, or stop it, on such terms as they will give us. To go on with the defensive policy is to be finally swollowed up by the principle of gradual absorption, and any sensible man, who has watched the operations of the last two years, must see it. We must change the policy and carry the horrors and miseries home to the enemy, or we shall be finally overrun and all our blood will have been poured out in vain.

Somebody is afraid of making the Democrats in the North mad. Let them get mad. They are fighting us. They have sent forward men to burn, ravish and destroy all that made life valuable to us, and we have nothing to hope from them. We have tried the rose water policy on them, hoping they would arrest the tyranny of Lincoln and save us, but they have not done it, and now we want to try another plan. Go into their territory and burn and destroy. This will do more to increase the clamor for peace and strengthen the peace party at the North than all the honeyed kindness we have made ourselves fools in showing them.

A few weeks ago, under the defensive policy, Stoneman entered the fortifications just without the corporate limits of the city of Richmond, and we all trembled for the safety of our Capitol; but now, under the offensive policy, we have thrown Hooker's hosts, demoralized, back upon Washington, achieved a glorious victory at Winchester and thrown our cavalry into Pennsylvania. The result of all this is that the North, instead of the South, is frightened—their people, instead of ours, are running from their homes; they are calling their vandal robbers home from along our coasts, and the whole aspect of the war, as far as we are concerned, is changed. For two years and over they have made war upon us—now let us make war upon them. We have nothing to lose by the experiment, for a continuation of the former policy will certainly work our ruin finally, and supposing that the very worst should happen by our invasion of their soil, the result could be no worse.

Our brave men have fought many hard battles and won many glorious victories on their own soil, but they only drive them back to see them swarm again in a few weeks, and all the damage we have inflicted on them does not weigh a feather's weight in closing the war or securing a peace, so long as we suffer them to come here and fight us, leaving their own property and household gods secure from danger.

Gen. Lee has gone towards Washington, and we hope he will press forward. Let us have no more falling back upon Richmond. If we can whip the enemy at Richmond, so we can at Washington, in Maryland or Pennsylvania, and more luxurious living can be found among the Dutch of Pennsylvania than around Richmond, for our boys. We are decidedly in favor of offensive war, of invasion of the Northern States, for let the result be what it may, it can be no worse than the insane defensive policy which has heretofore prevailed.

It rained some yesterday and the night before.—We have heard much complaint about *hard* ground, but rather think it is *softened* now.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. ADVANCE OF THE 22nd CORPS.

We have but little additional news as to the movements of our army. We copy the following letter from the *Whig*, of the particulars of the capture of Winchester:

WINCHESBEE, VA., June 17, 1863.

As the readers of the Whig may feel some interest in the news from this place, we will attempt, although prostrated on a bed of sickness, to give the latest and most correct news:

On Saturday morning last, the hearts of our oppressed and down trodden people were made joyous by the sound of Southern cannon as it came booming upon their astonished years; gradually it advanced nearer and nearer, driving the accursed fiends, who for months back have been holding high carnival in our midst. By one P. M., our skirmishers could be seen advancing from point to point, the Yankees falling back as their masters advanced; by night the Yankees had been driven in on all sides, and we then felt certain that our deliverers had come in sufficient force, and that the town was indeed invested on all sides.

On Sunday morning (always the day of our deliverance, this being the third time,) the firing commenced bright and early between the skirmishers upon the edge of town, the Yankees making free use of their artillery, whilst we were unable to repay in kind for fear of destroying the town. The firing upon our side was very slow up to 4 P. M., as we rightly conjectured in order to gain time to secure certain positions to the North of the town; thus effectually cutting off all chance of escape. Just at this time our artillery, the Baltimore Battery, advanced and took position on the high hill West and South of town.—From this position they commenced shelling the first line of fortifications North of town, then filled with Yankees, who had fled there for safety. They were soon shelled out of this slaughter pen, when they fled to the great, and, as the Yankees said, "impregnable fortification," a quarter of a mile further, on the same range of hills North of town; but they had only escaped from the pan to the fire, for now commenced the most terrific cannonading we, at least, ever heard. Early had secured his position to the North and West and the concentrated fire of all was directed to the entire mob of Yankees, all now collected in the space of four acres, with no protection from the bursting shells, as they dropped thick and fast amongst them. This was kept up until night, dark night, closed the glorious scene.

Just here we must say that it never was our fortune to see a battery so skilfully handled as the Baltimore Battery; from first to last it maintained its position, receiving the fire of the seige guns undismayed, and sending back from its magnificent guns shell after shell, that was landed in the very heart of the fort. All honor to this glorious battery. We do not write this to praise a friend, because we do not know one member of the company, but having witnessed their heroism in receiving the enemy's fire, and the skill with which they sent their death-dealing missiles, we feel that it is due them.

On Monday morning, at day-dawn, a heavy infantry fire was heard just North of town. We soon found the fortifications had all been abandoned, and the Abolitionists were striving to make their escape; but it was no go; almost the entire command was captured and brought back and placed in the fortifications, where they now are. But, sad to say, Milroy, the brute, made good his escape, with a small body guard, leaving some hours in advance of his men. To tell of the outrages of this vulgar, brutish, thieving devil, would fill a book, so I will not attempt it, at least in this communication. From the best information I could get the Yankees had about five thousand infantry here, (eleven regiments) all of whom were captured, with all of their wagon trains (some two hundred and fifty wagons,) besides all of their small arms, artillery, ammunition and commissary stores. The amount captured is much greater than ever before at this place, as they were afraid to give notice of their intended escape by firing anything.

General Ewell, by his masterly strategy in completely investing the place before the enemy had a suspicion of his whereabouts, has completely won the confidence of our people, who were not prepared to believe that any one could fill the place in their affections made void by the death of the immortal Jackson. Jackson, doubtless, would have taken Winchester a day sooner, and thus have secured Milroy, but in doing so he would have sacrificed hundreds of lives. Ewell captured everything but Milroy, with not a loss of over 40 killed and wounded.

The latest news from below is, that we have possession of Martinsburg, with captures more valuable even than those taken at this place, and that our army is about crossing to Maryland. We have many fears, if this be so, that the excitement North will do what their conscription officers never could—warmly fill up their army. We will, if desired, communicate later news as receiven here, from time to time. Of the occupation of this place by Milroy, his brutral treatment of the people, the burning of houses and destruction of property of all kinds, we reserve for a future communication. LAWSON.

LATER.—Jenkins is in Chambersburg, Pa., Gen. Rodes at Hagerstown, and Longstreet on the Maryland Heights, at Harper's Ferry.

LEE'S ARMY—ITS MOVENENTS.

The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:

The news from General Lee's army which reached here yesterday by the Central train, possesses interest in no common degree. It is said that the whole of our army is now beyond the Potomac, Longstreet, who was the last to cross, having passed the river at Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg, on Sunday evening. A. P. Hill is believed to have crossed at a ford higher up the river two days before.

Whilst the rear of Longstreet was crossing the river, a severe fight took place back of Leesburg, near the gap in the Kittoctan Mountains, through which his corps had just passed. We presume that all of Stuart's brigades were engaged in this fight, but have heard nothing definite on the subject. It is reported, however, that we used artillery freely in the engagement.

From the best information we have, it would appear that General Lee has most successfully used his cavalry to cover the movements of his infantry.—Ever since Stuart's grand review in Culpeper, the enemy has been possessed with the belief that he was seeking an opportunity to make a great cavalry raid into Pennsylvania. This idea has been encouraged to that extent that our cavalry movements have engrossed all the attention of the enemy, and whilst he has been devoting all his energies to nipping the raid in the bud, our infantry and artillery have been steadily and silently moving northward in the rear and to the left of our cavalry. Before the enemy had recovered from the shock they received at the battle of Brandy Station, Ewell was at Front Royal, on his way to Winchester, and Hill and Longstreet beyond Warrenton, en route for the Potomac.

One version of the affair at Leesburg represents that the whole of Longstreet's corps was engaged and that he administered a heavy repulse to Hooker. This is regarded as doubtful.

Persons direct from Winchester say that Harper's Ferry has been in possession of our troops since Saturday, the enemy having evacuated the place on our approach without showing fight.

The difficulties in the way of obtaining authentic intelligence from our army is already very great, and daily increasing as the seat of active operations is moved northward. All the roads north of Winchester are strongly picketed, and no one is permitted to pass them. The same is the case as regards the roads leading from Goodonsville northward. In addition to this is the fact that none of our lines of railroad are in operation to within forty or fifty miles of the present scene of military operations. Under these circumstances, it will be easily understood that the news which reaches us is tardy in its coming and generally meagre and unsatisfactory.

Of Hooker's movements or whereabouts we know, if possble, less than of Lee's. He is believed to have been so completely outmanœuvred and deceived as still to be abiding at Centreville looking for Lee in the direction of Manassas and Thoroughfare Gap. It is likely, however, that he has, before now, been brought to comprehend the situation, and that he is hurrying through Washington to meet our army on the soil of Maryland.

FREDERICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

The same paper says:

Our readers have already been informed that Hooker left undestroyed the railroad from Fredericksburg to Acquia creek and the extensive wharves and warehouses which he had caused to be constructed at the latter place. The railroad he did not destroy because its destruction would have consumed time, which latterly has been precious with him, and because he thought it could be of no service to us. His property at Acquia creek he considered secure under the guns of his gunboats, two of which he left to protect it. In this he was considerably wrong in his reckoning, as he has already learned, if his thoughts are not wholly occupied with weightier matters. On Monday night, a detachment from the Fifteenth Virginia cavalry, under cover of the darkness, proceeded to Acqua Creek, and fired the depot and the village of warehouses thereabouts. On the appearance of the flames, the gunboats opened a terrific fire upon the vicinity of the burning buildings, but we are glad to say, without any other effect than contributing to the destruction of the houses. Every house and shanty was consumed, and a greater part of the magnificent wharf, recently constructed by the Yankees. Our men reported that the only property of value in the buildings was a vast guantity of Yankee soap.

The two railroad bridges built by the Yankees will, at least for the present, be permitted to remain. The one over Potomac creek is said to be one of the most superb structures in this country. It is built upon a new plan, and is six hundred feet long, and between seventy and eighty feet high. The abutments are of substantial and elegant masonry. The bridge over the Brook is also a fine structure, but of much smaller dimensions.

ALONG THE BORDER—REPORTED FIGHTING, ETC.

The *Dispatch* says:

In the absence of any official or authentic information with reference to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, we have an abundance of rumors, some of which are perhaps well founded and entitled to consideration. The last report we have of the forward movement of our forces is, that the corps of Gen. Longstreet crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg, on Sunday morning, that splendid body of soldiers now occupy the neutral territory of Maryland. It is stated, in connection with this report, that a pretty severe fight took place on Saturday, previous to crossing, between the rear guard of Longstreet's corps and the advance of the enemy in the neighborhood of Leesburg. We are inclined to think, however, from the best information we have upon the subject, that all the fighting that has occurred has been between the cavalry forces of the contending armies. It is hardly to be supposed that if Gen. Longstreet had been actively engaged in battle on Saturday, with his rear closely pressed by Hooker's forces, he would have continued his advance and crossed the river on Sunday morning.

We think it altogether likely that the report of a havy engagement has originated in the series of brilliant fights which General Stuart has had with the enemy, in all which we have every reason to believe he has been more than usually successful. With reference to these fights, and the condition of our army, we give the following extract from a letter written by a member of the 10th Virginia cavalry to a friend in this city, and dated on Saturday last. The writer says:

"Since Thursday we have been constantly skirmishing with the enemy—always successfully. We have taken numbers of prisoners and horses. The latter do us much tho most good every way.

"I hardly know whether you would enjoy it or not, but I wish you could see Gen. Lee's noble army in motion, as I have within a few days past. Never was there a more finely organized body of men in the world. The men are all in splendid spirits. There is no straggling.

THE PENINSULA.

The *Dispatch* says:

There are no movements on the Peninsula. Our cavalry are scouting below Barhamsville, New Kent, and on Sunday killed a Yankee picket and wounded another. This occurred between Barhamsville and the Brick House. The Yankees are clearing out the country below there. They burned the house of Mr. Pinckney Walker last week, and are carrying off all the negroes they can lay their hands on. The York River train last evening brought up about fifteen men and one woman, who were caught trying to get through our lines to the enemy. Most of the men had been employed in the Government workshops here. The citizens on the Peninsula took the parties in custody and sent them up to Richmond. All hands of them were sent to Castle Thunder. There are no gunboats lying off Yorktown.

AFFAIRS ABOUT SUFFOLK.

The *Express* of Wednesday says:

For several days past, various and conflicting rumors have prevailed here and in Richmond, concerning the movements of the enemy about Suffolk.

We have information direct from Suffolk as late as Saturday last, and information as late as Monday from the vicinity. The impression generally prevails that the Yankees are preparing to evacuate the place. A week since most of the able-bodied negro men, both free and slaves, were sent off, but to what point was not known. On Saturday last the negro women were receiving passes to go to Norfolk and Portsmouth. They have been fortifying for some weeks past at Bower's Hill, the embankments extending from Nansemond river to the Dismal Swamp near Deep Creek. The Yankee officers and privates make free to assure the citizens that the place is to be evacuated, the soldiers being needed at other points. These are the facts, as we have obtained them from reliable sources.

Elisha Norfleet, Dr. Philip Corbin and Richard Hozier were held as prisoners at Suffolk when last heard from—the two former sick in the hospital.

Several skirmishes occurred during last week with the Yankee cavalry, infantry and artillery kept on the Blackwater, which did credit to our soldiers.—Colonel Baker, with only one or two companies of his cavalry dismounted, held a large force back at Franklin, and finally repulsed them, with heavy loss on their side, and no loss on ours. The notorious Col. Speare of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry was slightly wounded and his horse killed by his side. Colonel Baker and and his men acted very gallantly in this affair.

As usual, in this raid much private property was destroyed. The house of J. W. and Wm. Lawrence, Mrs. Nancy Daughtrey, John Andrews and Mrs. Wiley Watkins, were burned. We also learn that Western Branch Baptist Church has been burned.

The large number of refugees in this city from Suffolk, and the surrounding country, are watching with intense interests the movements of the enemy below, which interests is shared by the whole community.

Remember the election to-day and vote early.

For the Progress.]

The Confederate Navy.

The war for our independence has been progressing two years, and our worthy (?) Secretary of the Navy has promised as many sea-going ships. One for each year. Any number of generals ordered from the Navy Department—any number of wise looks and knowing shakes of the head—any quantity of advertisements for "sealed proposals for timber"—but only two sea going ships. Where is the timber? has it been *blown up*? What has been the result of the "sealed proposals,"? "additional clerks for the Navy Departments"? We have heard much of the Emperor of China's ships—the Brother of the Moon—it seems has prevailed on the "outside barbarians" of England to make him a few, and we sincerely trust his Majesty will get them all; for we are led by certain rumors to believe that this august personage has taken a wonderful liking to our young confederacy, and intends presenting us with these said ships, as a token of his high regard. But it seems that our enemies, suspecting the intentions of our Eastern friends, have interfered to prevent the farther construction of his vessels; and England, fearing to disturb the "amicable relations" existing with our enemies, has promised that no more shall be built, and those that are buil shall not reach the Emperor of China—which will be a terrible blow to our Secretary—for as this seems to be his main reliance—as this scheme has caused all the wise looks—all the knowing shakes—it will all come to naught, and after all we shall be without a navy.

Now again we ask—what has become of our "timber"? Why rely *entirely* on the Emperor of China? It is well to get vessels abroad—get them any where if we *can get* them—and have them afloat on the ocean, destroying Yankee commerce; but as the risk of confiscation is so great when built abroad, and as it is so necessary we should have ships *on the ocean*; and as the greatest good that has been done for our cause by the Navy Department, has been by its two vessels *at sea*, then why not expend some of our ingenuity—some of our money and "timber" in making sea-going vessels here at home? Millions have been expended in constructing unheard of iron monsters—warrented to butt every thing out of existence that comes in their way—and without doubt they are very good institutions in their own particular way, and do most excellent service, when they get the chance, but how often do they get the chance? They cannot go to sea—they are too slow and unwieldy for cruising on the ocean, consequently they are compelled to remain idle in our harbors, giving a stray butt now and then, and compelling to a distasteful inactivity our gallant naval officers, for a more gallant set never trod a ship's deck. And finally when called into action—if called at all—it is but to fight for a short time gallantly—to be overpowered by numbers—and then to be blown up to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy. Witness in illustration the operations of our fleet at New Orleans, and our gunboats on the Mississippi, not to mention the fate of the renowned *Virginia*.

Give up then we say the building of these naval butting machines—we have enough of them—and give us sea-going vessels; vessels *swift* and *strong*, that may cruise the ocean and destroy the enemy's commerce. With all our rams and clumsy iron clads we have inflicted, and can inflict but slight damage, to the enemy's war vessels. And what is the destruction of half dozen North River steamers converted into boats, and owned by the Lincoln Government, in comparison to the daily destruction of ship loads of merchandize owned by private individuals. The power puts more money in the pockets of contractors and adds strength to the Lincoln party; while the latter, by carrying the suffering home, converts not only the ship owner, but all interested in his cargo into a peace Democrat of the most peaceful kind.

We must endeavor to build *Alabama's* and *Florida's* at home, and not rely *entirely* on the Emperor of China, for all our sea-going vessels. There are first class ship carpenters in the Confederacy, who can build as stout and swift vessels as we would desire, at half the cost of a butting machine. We have plenty of "timber," and persons ready and willing to make "sealed proposals." Let then the Navy Department make contracts with these. Let us have vessels we can make some use of, and even should the war end before they are finished, which we do not anticipate, as we are to have a navy in times of peace, we can use them then as well as now. Let us have vessels, which we need not fear will be confiscated just as they are finished, but which will be ready to stand right out to sea, and commence work. And should it be their fate then to be blown up to prevent capture, it will be a consolation to know, that, before it was done, they had at least inflicted a corresponding injury on the enemy. Q.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

A pious correspondent in the following modest card, proposes a union of all christians wherever they may be on the first Sabbath in July next, to pray for the restoration of peace. The proposition is in these words:

TO ALL CHRISTIANS AT HOME AND IN THE ARMY.

DEAR BRETHREN: We propose that in all religious services, whether in camp or in our churches, that special prayer be made on the 1st Sabbath in July, say the opening prayer, for a speedy peace. Where it is impossible to assemble with the people of God, let us retire at half past 10 o'clock (on that day) to our closets and pray for peace. FAITH.

It is almost the universal desire of the people of the South, that we should have an early and an honorable peace. There are however, those who do not desire it yet, perhaps, upon any terms. Their coffers are not yet filled with ill-gotten gain, or if filled, their desire for money is not yet satiated. Others have an unholy ambition to gratify—an eminence in view which they have not yet attained. Others gloat upon the battle field—the flow of human blood does not easily satiate them—reckless of life, oblivious of death and of eternal judgment, they would drive on, till mourning and poverty and blood and ruin fill the land.

The desire for peace is a pious one. War is antipodes to piety, to sound morals, to social and moral fidelity, and to the prosperity of the church and of the nation; hence, every man should seek peace with his fellows—every nation with other nations of the earth. It should be sought and pursued after, with diligence, humility, prayer, ingeniousness, and with a due regard to the rights of others.

We hail therefore, any proposition for prayer, on the part of christian people, as an omen of better days. Let us pray, trusting in God alone. He works strangely, incomprehensibly, yet He works efficiently powerfully and often instantly upon nations as upon individuals. Let general, consentaneous, earnest, faithful prayer be offered up to God, with an humble, sincere yielding up of the whole matter to Him—to his management and guidance, and He will hear and answer.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

INSUBORDINATION.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes as follows:

A small expedition sent from the First South Carolina Negro Volunteers to the inland waters of Georgia, ten days since, was obliged to return in consequence of the open insubordination of the negroes. In a melee resulting from positive mutiny, two negroes were killed by the officers, while the officer in command was almost beaten to death by a negro before the would-be murderer was shot down. The mutineers were put in irons on their return to Hilton Head. On another scouting expedition from Port Royal Ferry to the mainland, in the excitement of the moment a negro accidentally discharged his musket and instantly killed Lieut. Gaston, of the First South Carolina, who was ahead of him. This sad affair gave the rebels notice of the approach of a hostile force, and the object of the expedition failed in consequence.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or subtract feelings, but as some friend has suggested something the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one should have the same privileges as another, I suggest name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person represent the 3rd Congressional District at the election. No better or more loyal man than T. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederate and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

We are authorised to announce Capt L. MANLY as a candidate for the House of Commons the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Jo June 22-3t*

We are Authorized to Announce Calvin Rogers, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Com in Wake county, in place of Gen. Fowle, resigned. June 19—td

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June

APPLES—Green, none
" Dried
BACON—Hog round
BEEF
BEESWAX
BEANS
BUTTER
CANDLES—Tallow
" Wax—By the box
" Adamantine
" Sperm
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce
CHICKENS
DUCKS
EGGS
FLOUR—Family
" Superfine
" Fine
FODDER—Per hundred
FEATHERS
FLAXSEED
GEESE
HIDES—Dry
" Green
HAY—Per hundred
LARD
MOLASSES
MEAL—Very scarce
NAILS—Scarce
OATS—Per hundred
" Cleaned
PORK
POTATOES—Sweet
" Irish
PEAS—Ground
" Stock
" White Table
RAGS
RICE
RYE
SALT
SUGAR—Brown
" Coffee
" Loaf
TALLOW
WHEAT

Farmers and others must remember that the prices many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 24, 18

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard 90c.; Pork 40a50c.; Beef Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2 70c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 its Turpentine 75c per gallon.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
WADESBORO', N. C., June 9, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO, 9, ISSUED BY Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N the commanding officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Caro are requested to assemble their commands at the follo times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from cause, whatever."

80th Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro, Anson county, July 6th.

81st Regt., N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro, Anson co July 7th and 8th.

83d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Albermarle, Stanly co July 9th and 10th.

62d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomery co July 13th and 14th.

57th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Carthage, Moore co July 16th, 17th and 18th,

49th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham co July 20th and 21st.

50th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham co ty, July 22d, 23d and 24th.

63d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph co July 27th and 28th.

64th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph co July 29th, 30th and 31st.

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson co ty, August 3d and 4th.

66th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson co ty, August 5th, 6th and 7th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S. and Enrolling Offi
P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Bd. Surg. 7th Cong. Dist., N. C.
June 22-4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE FOLLOWING I have received authority from Adjt. General F to raise a company to serve for six months under the just made for seven thousand Militia for local defence.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, June 19, 1863.

CICERO GREEN, of Craven county, is authorized raise a company to serve for six months under the sition of the President. Each company will consist seventy-five men.

The privates will elect their officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the Muster Roll is filed this office. DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjt. Gen.

Persons who want to escape the draft, which must made if the seven thousand men be not raised by the of July, should volunteer at once. I may be seen or dressed at Mebane's, on the N. C. Railroad.

June 20-10t* CICERO GREEN

Executive Department, N. C.
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
Raleigh, June 17 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE Militia will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years—not liable to or have heretofore been exempted from the conscript, and all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person, the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

June 19-1w

All daily papers insert 1 week, weekly and semi-weekly 2 weeks.

PILES, TUMORS, FISTULA, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, Ala., may be consulted for a few days at the Yarborough Hotel, No. 27. He has visited North Carolina for the last ten years and has operated on many of the most respectable gentlemen of the State, and guarantees a perfect cure in the worst case of PILES. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to operate with as much success as any Surgeon in Europe or America. Patiens are not confined to their beds and may return home immediately after the operation.

Ladies will be visited at their rooms if desired.

All letters must contain a 10 cent stamp.

June 25-1w*